

Androdon æquatorialis.

This new bird is so very singular that it is not easy to say to which section of the family it is most nearly related; but in some of its characters it assimilates with *Gryphus*, *Eutoxeres*, and *Doryfera*. In size it is about equal to *Lampornis Mango*; the edges of its mandibles are thickly set with fine teeth, like those of *Gryphus*, but are more strongly developed; the bill is very long for the size of the bird, and has rather an upward curvature; the wings are moderate in proportion to the body, and the tail is square or slightly rounded. The bird must be ranked among the dull-coloured species of its extensive family; at the same time it exhibits some approach to a metallic lustre in the blue or bronzy-red colouring of the hinder part of the crown. I say blue or bronzy-red, because the only two specimens I have seen differ in this way, as they also do in the form of the bill,—the one with a blue crown having the tothing very strongly developed, and the bill terminating in spiny hooks which cross each other when that organ is closed; while the other with a bronzy-red crown has a longer bill, the serrations less developed, and the spiny hooks wanting. The tarsi are bare of feathers; and the feet are small, pale in colour, and with very long black nails. The back in both is bronzy green; the rump apparently crossed with white feathers, while the upper tail-coverts are bluish; the tail-feathers are pale olive-grey at the base, crossed with a band of blackish green near the tip, the three outer ones on each side being largely tipped with white; wings purplish brown, with epaulets of light grey, similar in form to those seen in *Helianthea Eos*; all the under surface grey, with a conspicuous streak of blackish brown down the feathers of the throat, as in *Eutoxeres*.

Total length $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches; bill $1\frac{7}{8}$; wing $1\frac{5}{8}$; tail $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Habitat. Ecuador.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN GOULD.

26 Charlotte Street, Bedford Square,
August 26, 1863.

Description of a New Species of Lemur.

By A. D. BARTLETT.

In size this animal nearly equals the Ruffed Lemur (*Lemur Macaco*), which it also much resembles in form and habits.

The living specimen now exhibited was purchased for the Society from a dealer in Liverpool, in the month of October 1861, and has been in the Menagerie since that time. It was stated, by the person who brought it to this country, that the natives of Madagascar, from whom it was obtained, said it was of a very rare kind, and that it had been kept as a pet upwards of two years in that country.

I have compared this animal with the descriptions and specimens that I have been able to find in the British Museum and several museums on the Continent, and I feel satisfied that this animal

is specifically distinct from any that I have met with. I therefore propose to call it the White-whiskered Lemur (*Lemur leucomystax*)—a name that will, I think, enable any one to recognize the species, it being remarkable for its long and perfectly white whiskers, in which its ears are almost entirely concealed; the face is greyish black, darkest on the nose and back part of the head; the feet are brown, inclining to black on the toes. The prevailing colour of the body, limbs, and tail is reddish brown on a grey ground, darkest on the middle of the back; on the lower part of the back, at the base of the tail, is a white patch; the tail is lighter in colour than the body, the underside and tip nearly white; the belly is greyish white; the eyes are yellow-brown. On examination, I find the animal is a female; and I imagine, from her voice, which is a kind of hoarse croaking bark rapidly and frequently repeated, that the male would probably produce a louder and more powerful note.

I am led to infer this from having repeatedly heard the voice of both male and female of *L. Macaco*. The voice of the male of this species is certainly very astonishingly powerful, and can be heard a great distance; while the voice of the female, although loud and discordant, is comparatively weak. Nevertheless it is a very unpleasant series of loud, grunting, grating barks, sufficient to alarm a nervous traveller should he be in the forest at dark and unacquainted with the size and nature of the animal producing these loud and dismal sounds.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Dec. 9, 1862.

On a New Species of Chameleon. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.
Chamæleo lævigatus.

Grey or bluish in spirits. Scales small, flat, subequal, uniform; dorsal line nearly smooth, scarcely crested. Belly with a crest of larger acute white scales. Occiput slightly raised in the centre by a slight keel; the superciliary ridges and the central keel scarcely dentated. The legs elongate, very slender. *Hab.* Khartoom.

This species is very like *Chamæleo senegalensis*; but the scales on the ridges of the head and the ridges of the back are of the same size as those of the neighbouring parts, and therefore do not form any appreciable crest. The occiput is rather differently shaped, the hinder central keel being a little more prominent. The scales of the head, body, limbs, and tail are smaller and less raised. The limbs are longer and more slender.

This species is very different from the *Chamæleo affinis* of Rüppell (which is the *C. abyssinicus* of the Berlin Museum), from Abyssinia, which differs from both *C. senegalensis* and *C. lævigatus* in the scales being much larger and more convex, and in the scales of the ridges of the head and back being larger than those on the neighbouring parts, so as to form distinct crests; and in *C. affinis* the body is grey or blackish, with two or three broad, irregular-shaped, opaque-white spots, forming an interrupted streak on each side of the back of the animal.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* March 24, 1863.